

Important CTET Social Science Question and Answers with Solution

- Q1.** "In which script was Ashoka's inscriptions written?
(a) Sanskrit
(b) Devanagari
(c) Brahmi
(d) Tamil
- Q2.** In order to do large scale cultivation in the present day Tamil Nādu of 5th and 6th century it was necessary to -
(a) build embankments for irrigation.
(b) afforestation of the land.
(c) clear up the grassland.
(d) pay taxes to the authorities.
- Q3.** Which of the following best explains the reason for burying the dead with their possession ?
(a) People believed in some form of life after death
(b) Dead person's possessions were not required by family members
(c) It was inauspicious to use dead person's possessions
(d) To show off the dead person's status and wealth
- Q4.** Consider the statements (A), (B) and (C) and choose the correct option.
(a) Miniatures are small sized paintings.
(b) Miniatures are generally done in water colour on cloth or paper.
(c) The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood.
(a) (A), (B) and (C) all are correct
(b) (A) and (B) are correct and (C) is incorrect
(c) (A) and (B) are correct and (C) is incorrect
(d) (B) and (C) are correct and (A) is incorrect
- Q5.** The sacred space created by Guru Nanak initially is known by.....?
(a) Bijak
(b) Khalsa
(c) Langar
(d) Dharmsal
- Q6.** The sacred space created by Guru Nanak mutually was known as ?
Read the following statements (A) and (R) and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : About 2500 years ago, some Jana padas became more important than others and were known as Mahajan padas.

Reason (R) : Proper fortification was done, armies were raised and a proper taxation system was put in place to maintain the armies.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Q7. Which of the following new systems was devised by Holt Mackenzie ?

- (a) Permanent Settlement
- (b) Mahalwari Settlement
- (c) Ryotwari Settlement
- (d) Temporary Settlement

Q8. Kaikollar and devangas were famous weaving communities belonging to which of the following regions ?

- (a) West India
- (b) East India
- (c) North India
- (d) South India

Q9. Read statements (A) and (R) considering the equality and freedom for women in the twentieth century.

(A): Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose lent their support to demands for greater equality and freedom for women.

(R): Nationalist leaders promised that there would be full suffrage for all men and women after independence.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q10. Which of these terms are associated with Sufism ? Choose the correct option.

- (a) Khanqah
- (b) Rag
- (c) Zikr
- (d) Isnan
- (a) Only (B) and (C)
- (b) Only (A), (B) and (C)
- (c) Only (B), (C) and (D)
- (d) Only (A), (C) and (D)

- Q11.** Who wrote the book, The Cultivator's Whipcord?
(a) Narayana Guru
(b) Vandana Shiva
(c) Jyotirao Phule
(d) EV. Ramasamy Naicker
- Q12.** Which of the following freedom fighters from the present day Karnataka organised 'Prabhat Pheris'?
(a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Ambabai
(c) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(d) Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
- Q13.** Consider the statements (A) and (B) about 'Provincial Autonomy" and choose the correct option,
(a) The government announced elections to the Provincial legislatures in 1937.
(b) The congress formed governments in 7 out of 11 Provinces.
(a) Both (A) and (B) are true
(b) Both (A) and (B) are false
(c) (A) is true but (B) is false
(d) (A) is false but (B) is true
- Q14.** Which of the following statements (s) about the Indian Constitution is/are correct
(a) The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950
(b) It adopted universal adult franchise and all Indians above the age of 18 years were allowed to vote
(c) It guaranteed equality before the law to all citizens
(a) Only (A)
(b) (A) and (B)
(c) (B) and (C)
(d) (A) and (C)
- Q15.** "Which of the following is an example of a thematic map ?
(a) Road map of India
(b) Mountains map of India
(c) State map of India
(d) Village field map
- Q16.** Read the following statements (A) and (R) and choose the appropriate option given below.
(A): The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn receives the maximum heat.
(R): The mid - day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
Choose the correct option :
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

- Q17.** Under the Indian Federal System, on which of the following subjects the Union Government cannot make laws?
- (a) Banking
 - (b) Communications
 - (c) Police
 - (d) Currency
- Q18.** The Government in India works at three levels. What is this principle called in the language of the Constitution?
- (a) Separation of powers
 - (b) Representative Democracy
 - (c) Federalism
 - (d) Responsible government
- Q19.** "Process of change of rock from one type to another type is known as :
- (a) Rock formation
 - (b) Rock cycle
 - (c) Rock transformation
 - (d) Rock decomposition
- Q20.** The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called _____.
- (a) Waves
 - (b) Tides
 - (c) Ocean currents
 - (d) Tsunami
- Q21.** Which among the following are objectives of discussing "equality" during teaching of social science?
- (a) Address issues of dignity with the learners
 - (b) Sensitize learners towards respecting everyone
 - (c) Explain that all differences are essential in life
 - (d) Inculcation of values enshrined in the Constitution
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
 - (b) (A), (C) and (D)
 - (c) (A) (C) and (D)
 - (d) (A), (B) and (D)
- Q22.** We use interdisciplinary approach to teach social sciences to _____.
- Choose appropriate option
- (a) ensure that the teaching of syllabus is completed
 - (b) enable learning within the boundaries of disciplines
 - (c) illustrate interconnections and interdependence between disciplines
 - (d) look at the same topic from different angles of social sciences

- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
- (b) (A), (B) and (D)
- (c) (B) and (C)
- (d) (C)

- Q23.** While discussing the theme livelihood, a social science teacher is expected to
- (a) avoid discussing about domestic work
 - (b) present only the issues of male workers
 - (c) highlight only the nature of regular and salaried work
 - (d) describe the different ways in which people earn their living
- Q24.** Choose the best alternative which justifies that why children should be encouraged to ask questions in the classroom during the teaching of social sciences.
- (a) Questions increase the curiosity of the children
 - (b) Children can be made to realize that they lack intelligence
 - (c) Questions take learning forward by interactions and lead to conceptual clarity
 - (d) Children recognize the need to practice their language skills
- Q25.** Which of the following can be considered as the meaningful ways of helping students to understand of India's cultural diversity ?
- (a) Assigning small group projects on different dimensions of culture
 - (b) Groups discussing on community festivals
 - (c) Teacher asking questions in class
 - (d) Conducting food festivals in class/school
- (a) (A), (B) and (C)
 - (b) (A), (B) and (D)
 - (c) (A), (C) and (D)
 - (d) (B), (C) and (D)
- Q26.** A social science teacher usually assigns different tasks to different students. She believes that :
- (a) Students don't like the same kind of work being assigned to all
 - (b) There exist individual differences between students
 - (c) It promotes competition among students
 - (d) With this method students will not be able to copy each other's work
- Q27.** Which of the following may be appropriate while teaching the topic of Partition in India to the social science students?
- (A) Reading the archived newspaper reports published from Jaipur in 1940s
 - (B) Use of record of interviews of people from Tamil Nadu who went from Kerala after reorganization of states
 - (c) Use of record of interviews of people in Punjab who came from Lahore in 1940s
 - (d) Watching the movie - Gandhi
- (a) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 - (b) Only (A), (C) and (D)
 - (c) Only (B), (C) and (D)
 - (d) Only (B)

- Q28.** Read the following statements with regard to history curriculum for schools and choose the appropriate option.
Statement (A) : Historians began to recognize that school going children need to be introduced to cultural and social history of India.
Statement (R) : The traditional approach to writing history for children based on political history led students to lose interest in the subject and made the subject unpopular.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (d) (A) is false but (R) is true
- Q29.** When a social science teacher conducts quiz programme on less known freedom fighters in India, she is involved in
- (a) Authentic Assessment
 - (b) Traditional Assessment
 - (c) Diagnostic Assessment
 - (d) Formative Assessment
- (a) Only (A)
 - (b) Only (A) and (D)
 - (c) Only (B) and (C)
 - (d) Only (B) and (D)
- Q30.** Which of the following questions assess mainly the social science learning outcome - “Able to recall and remember facts, figures and processes” ?
- (A) How can a school help in ending caste based Indian society ?
 - (B) How does the Parliament exercise control over the Union Executive ? How can it be made more effective?
 - (C) How many countries are part of ASEAN ? Name them.
 - (D) Name some districts of Rajasthan which share boundaries with Pakistan.
- (a) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 - (b) Only (B), (C) and (D)
 - (c) Only (B) and (C)
 - (d) Only (A) and (D)

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Brahmi

The Ashokan pillars were primarily inscribed in the Prakrit language and written in the Brahmi script. These inscriptions, commissioned by Emperor Ashoka, were intended to convey messages of moral and ethical conduct, adherence to dharma, and the welfare of his subjects. Recognizing that not everyone could read, Ashoka instructed his officials to read these inscriptions aloud to those who were illiterate or unable to read them on their own. This initiative ensured that the emperor's edicts and messages reached a broader audience, promoting his policies of compassion, tolerance, and non-violence throughout his empire. The pillars, strategically placed in various parts of the Mauryan Empire, served as a means of communication and governance, reflecting Ashoka's commitment to accessible and inclusive rule.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Build embankments for irrigation.

In the 5th and 6th centuries, large-scale cultivation in present-day Tamil Nadu required the construction of effective irrigation systems to ensure a steady supply of water for the crops. Building embankments for irrigation was crucial for controlling and directing water flow to agricultural fields. These embankments, often made from earth and stone, helped in storing and managing water from rivers and rainfall.

- By creating reservoirs and channels, these structures ensured that water was available even during dry periods, which was essential for maximizing agricultural productivity and sustaining the farming communities in the region.
- This practice of irrigation infrastructure development allowed for more reliable and extensive farming, leading to increased food production and the growth of settlements.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is People believed in some form of life after death

The practice of burying the dead with their possessions is best explained by the belief in some form of life after death. Many ancient cultures held the belief that the deceased would need their belongings in the afterlife. This belief was rooted in the idea that life continued in some form after death, and the dead would require items such as tools, weapons, jewelry, and other personal possessions to sustain themselves in the next world.

- This practice reflects the spiritual and cultural values of the societies that performed these burials.
- It also indicates a deep-seated belief in an afterlife and the continuation of personal identity beyond death.
- By burying possessions with the deceased, these cultures aimed to ensure that their loved ones were well-equipped for their journey into the afterlife.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is (A), (B), and (C) all are correct

All three statements are correct. Miniatures are small-sized paintings, typically created using watercolors on cloth or paper. These paintings are known for their intricate details and vibrant colors, often depicting religious, mythological, and court scenes. The earliest miniatures were often painted on palm leaves or wood, reflecting the materials available to artists in earlier periods. This form of art originated in India and has a rich tradition that includes various schools of miniature painting such as Mughal, Rajput, and Pahari

styles. The use of palm leaves and wood for early miniatures highlights the resourcefulness of artists in utilizing available materials to create detailed and delicate works of art. Over time, as paper became more accessible, it became the preferred medium for these paintings.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is Dharmsal.

The sacred space initially created by Guru Nanak is known as Dharmsal. Dharmsal served as a place of worship and gathering for Guru Nanak's followers, emphasizing equality and community. It was a place where people of all castes and backgrounds could come together to sing hymns, meditate, and discuss spiritual teachings. This space was foundational in the establishment of Sikh religious practices and provided a venue for spreading Guru Nanak's message of oneness, compassion, and social justice. The Dharmsal laid the groundwork for the future development of Sikh gurdwaras, which continue to serve as centers of worship, learning, and community service.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Around 2500 years ago, some Janapadas (small kingdoms or republics) became more prominent and were known as Mahajanapadas due to their strategic fortifications, the establishment of standing armies, and the implementation of effective taxation systems. These measures provided stability, security, and resources necessary for their growth and dominance. Fortifications helped protect these regions from invasions and conflicts, while well-organized armies ensured defense and expansion of territories. The taxation systems funded these armies and administrative activities, contributing to the prosperity and importance of the Mahajanapadas. As a result, these regions emerged as significant political and economic centers in ancient India.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Mahalwari Settlement

The Mahalwari Settlement was devised by Holt Mackenzie in the early 19th century. This system was implemented primarily in the North-Western Provinces, parts of Central India, and the Punjab. The Mahalwari system involved the assessment and collection of land revenue from a group of villages (mahal) rather than individual farmers, making the community collectively responsible for the payment of taxes. Under this system, village leaders or representatives would negotiate the amount of tax to be paid, which was then distributed among the villagers. The Mahalwari Settlement aimed to create a more flexible and fair system of revenue collection, reflecting the traditional collective responsibility within Indian rural communities.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is South India

Kaikollars and Devangas were famous weaving communities from South India. These communities were known for their skill in textile production, including the weaving of fine fabrics and intricate designs. The Kaikollars specialized in producing cotton fabrics, while the Devangas were known for their silk weaving. Their work contributed significantly to the region's economy and cultural heritage, supplying high-quality textiles for both local use and export. The craftsmanship of these weavers was highly regarded, and their products were sought after in various markets. The legacy of these weaving communities continues to influence textile production in South India today.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose were supportive of greater equality and freedom for women. They recognized the importance of women's participation in the national movement and advocated for their rights. The promise of full suffrage for all men and women after independence was a significant commitment made by nationalist leaders, aiming to ensure equality and democratic rights for all citizens. This promise was a driving force behind the support for women's rights and suffrage, reflecting the broader goals of social justice and inclusivity in the fight for independence.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Only (A), (B) and (C)

The terms associated with Sufism are Khanqah, Zikr, and Ragas.

Khanqah: A Khanqah is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood and serves as a place for spiritual retreats and religious practices. It is a place where Sufi teachings are imparted, and spiritual practices are carried out.

Zikr: Zikr (or Dhikr) is a devotional act in Sufism that involves the repetition of the names of God or short phrases glorifying God. It is a practice aimed at achieving spiritual mindfulness and closeness to the divine.

Ragas: While not exclusive to Sufism, Ragas are used in Sufi music to evoke certain emotions and spiritual states. They are melodic frameworks in Indian classical music that provide a structure for composition and improvisation.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is Jyotirao Phule

Jyotirao Phule wrote the book "The Cultivator's Whipcord." Jyotirao Phule was a prominent social reformer and activist in India who worked tirelessly towards uplifting marginalized communities and eradicating caste discrimination. His book "The Cultivator's Whipcord" criticized the exploitative practices of landlords and highlighted the struggles faced by farmers and peasants. In this book, Phule exposed the harsh realities of the agricultural system, where farmers were often subjected to unfair practices and heavy taxation by landlords.

- Phule's writings and efforts were instrumental in raising awareness about social injustices and advocating for the rights of the oppressed.
- He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj, an organization promoting social equality and challenging the caste system.
- Phule's contributions laid the foundation for many social reforms in India and inspired future generations of social activists.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Ambabai

Ambabai organized 'Prabhat Pheris' in present-day Karnataka. 'Prabhat Pheris' were early morning processions that involved singing patriotic songs and spreading the message of the freedom movement. These processions typically took place at dawn, symbolizing the awakening of the nation. Ambabai, a committed freedom fighter, played a significant role in mobilizing people and encouraging them to participate in the struggle for India's independence through these processions. Her efforts were crucial in fostering a sense of nationalistic fervor and solidarity among the masses during the fight against British colonial rule. The 'Prabhat Pheris' were effective in raising awareness and generating support for the freedom movement, as they brought people together and instilled a sense of unity and purpose.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Both (A) and (B) are true

The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy, which allowed for greater self-governance in the provinces. As a result, elections were held in 1937 to the provincial legislatures. This was a significant development as it allowed Indians greater self-governance at the provincial level. The Indian National Congress, leveraging its widespread support, emerged victorious in 7 out of 11 provinces, forming governments and implementing various reforms and policies within the framework of provincial autonomy. This period marked a crucial step towards self-rule, providing practical experience in governance to Indian leaders and setting the stage for future political developments. The Congress-led provincial governments focused on social and economic reforms, such as improving education, health care, and infrastructure, as well as addressing issues like land revenue and tenancy rights.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (A) and (C)

The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950, establishing India as a republic and laying the foundation for its democratic governance. The Constitution guarantees equality before the law to all citizens, ensuring that everyone is treated equally under the law without discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This principle of equality is enshrined in Article 14 of the Constitution. However, statement (B) is incorrect because the original Constitution granted voting rights to all Indian citizens above the age of 21. The voting age was later lowered to 18 by the 61st Amendment in 1988.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a Road map of India

A thematic map is designed to highlight a particular theme or subject area. Unlike general reference maps, which show a variety of physical or political features, thematic maps focus on specific types of information.

Road map of India: This is an example of a thematic map because it focuses specifically on the road network. It shows the various highways, roads, and transportation routes across India, highlighting transportation infrastructure rather than natural or political features.

Mountains map of India: While this could be considered thematic as it highlights physical geography, it typically falls more into the category of a physical map focusing on topography.

State map of India: This is a political map that shows the boundaries and locations of states, not a thematic map.

Village field map: This type of map is very specific and local, often used for detailed agricultural planning or land use but not typically referred to as a thematic map in the broader sense.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

The area between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S) receives the maximum heat because the mid-day sun is directly overhead at least once a year within this region. This results in high solar radiation and temperature, making it the hottest zone on Earth. The consistent overhead sun in this region leads to intense and direct solar heating, contributing to the high temperatures experienced throughout the year. This region, known as the Tropics, experiences minimal seasonal variation in temperature, resulting in a warm climate year-round.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Under the Indian Federal System, the subject of Police falls under the State List, meaning that the Union Government cannot make laws on this subject. The Indian Constitution divides legislative powers between the Union and State governments through three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The Union List includes subjects like Banking, Communications, and Currency, which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Union Government. The State List includes subjects like Police, which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Concurrent List includes subjects on which both the Union and State Governments can legislate.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Federalism refers to the division of powers among different levels of government – central, state, and local. In India, this principle is enshrined in the Constitution, allowing for a distribution of authority and responsibilities to ensure efficient governance and regional representation.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Rock cycle

The process of change of rock from one type to another type is known as the rock cycle. The rock cycle is a continuous process that describes the transformation of rocks through various geological processes over time. These processes include:

- **Igneous Processes:** Rocks form from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. These can be either intrusive (formed beneath the Earth's surface) or extrusive (formed at the surface).
- **Weathering and Erosion:** Rocks on the Earth's surface are broken down into smaller particles through weathering and erosion, which are then transported by wind, water, or ice.
- **Sedimentation:** Sediments are deposited in layers and compacted over time to form sedimentary rocks.
- **Metamorphism:** Existing rocks are subjected to high temperatures and pressures, leading to physical and chemical changes that form metamorphic rocks.
- **Melting:** Rocks are melted into magma due to high temperatures, completing the cycle as the magma can cool to form new igneous rocks.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is Tides

The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice a day are called tides. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun on the Earth's oceans. There are typically two high tides and two low tides each day, and these tidal movements are essential for various marine and coastal activities. Tides influence navigation, fishing, and the coastal environment, making them a significant natural phenomenon.

- High tides occur when the ocean water reaches its highest level on the shore, while low tides occur when the water recedes to its lowest level.
- The gravitational pull of the moon has a more significant effect on tides due to its proximity to Earth, creating a bulge in the ocean water on the side of the Earth facing the moon. A corresponding bulge occurs on the opposite side due to the inertia of the water.
- Spring tides, which are higher than usual, occur when the sun, moon, and Earth are in a straight line (during new and full moons). Neap tides, which are lower than usual, occur when the sun and moon are at right angles to each other concerning the Earth (during the first and third quarters of the moon).

S21. Ans.(d)**Sol.** (A), (B) and (D)

Discussing “equality” in social science aims to address issues of dignity, sensitize learners towards respecting everyone, and inculcate constitutional values. These objectives promote a respectful, inclusive, and equitable mindset among students.

S22. Ans.(d)**Sol.** An interdisciplinary approach in teaching social sciences is used to illustrate the interconnections and interdependence between disciplines, helping students see how various aspects of social sciences are interrelated and can be examined from multiple perspectives.**S23. Ans.(d)****Sol.** When discussing livelihoods, a social science teacher should describe the various ways people earn their living, providing a comprehensive understanding of the diverse forms of work and employment in society.**S24. Ans.(c)****Sol.** Encouraging children to ask questions in the classroom is crucial because questions facilitate learning through interaction and help in achieving conceptual clarity. When students ask questions, they actively engage with the material, leading to a deeper understanding of the subject. Questions foster critical thinking and enable students to clarify doubts, which is especially important in subjects like social sciences where the understanding of concepts is key. Interaction through questions also promotes a dynamic learning environment where both students and teachers can discuss and analyze various perspectives.**Information Booster:**

- Asking questions encourages students to think critically about the subject matter.
- It promotes an interactive learning atmosphere where students feel comfortable expressing their thoughts.
- Through questioning, students can address any confusion or misunderstanding, which leads to better conceptual clarity.
- Encouraging questions fosters curiosity and a love for learning, as students seek deeper knowledge.
- It also helps teachers assess students' understanding and adapt teaching methods accordingly.

S25. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Assigning group projects on cultural dimensions, discussing community festivals, and conducting food festivals in class/school are effective methods to help students understand and appreciate India's cultural diversity.**S26. Ans.(b)****Sol.** The social science teacher assigns different tasks to different students because she recognizes that there exist individual differences between students. Each student has unique learning styles, strengths, and needs. By differentiating tasks, the teacher ensures that each student's abilities and interests are catered to, leading to more effective and personalized learning. This method helps to foster an inclusive environment where students can engage with tasks that are suited to their level of understanding, thereby improving their overall performance.

Information Booster:

- Individual differences refer to the unique characteristics, learning abilities, and preferences of each student.
- Differentiating tasks allows teachers to accommodate varying learning styles, whether visual, auditory, or kinesthetic.
- Personalized tasks can help in engaging students more effectively, making learning more meaningful and enjoyable for them.
- It ensures that students are neither overwhelmed nor under-challenged by tasks, maintaining a balance in learning.
- This method promotes a growth mindset, where each student works on improving their own abilities rather than competing with others.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. (A), (C), and (D) are appropriate methods to teach the topic of Partition in India to social science students.

- (A): Reading archived newspaper reports from the 1940s provides students with contemporary accounts of events during the Partition. This helps them understand public sentiments, government policies, and the media's portrayal of Partition at the time.
- (C): Interviews of people in Punjab who came from Lahore in the 1940s give firsthand accounts of the trauma, displacement, and human experience during Partition. This brings a personal and emotional dimension to the historical narrative, making the learning more relatable for students.
- (D): Watching the movie - Gandhi can be useful as it covers significant events of India's struggle for independence and gives context to the political climate leading up to Partition.

Information Booster:

- Archived newspaper reports are primary sources that provide valuable insights into the historical context and reactions during the Partition era.
- Interviews and oral histories bring the human experience to the forefront, allowing students to understand the impact of Partition on individuals and communities.
- Movies like "Gandhi" visually represent the era, helping students connect emotionally and understand the broader political movements.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both statements (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). Over time, historians and educators realized that an exclusive focus on political history made the subject unengaging for students. This narrow approach often neglected the rich cultural and social tapestry of India, which could offer more relatable and interesting content for young learners. Consequently, the traditional political-centric history curriculum was reconsidered. By incorporating social and cultural history, students could connect better with the past, fostering a deeper appreciation and interest in the subject. Thus, (R) correctly explains why (A) is true.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. The teacher is engaging students through a quiz program on less-known freedom fighters, which falls under both Traditional Assessment and Formative Assessment. Traditional Assessment (B) is evident here as quizzes are a conventional method of assessing students' knowledge and understanding of a specific

topic. Formative Assessment (D) is also applicable because the quiz provides ongoing feedback to both the teacher and students about their learning progress, allowing for adjustments in teaching and learning strategies to enhance understanding and retention.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Only (A) and (D)

The learning outcome "Able to recall and remember facts, figures, and processes" involves recalling specific information.

- "How can a school help in ending caste-based Indian society?" assesses the ability to recall social processes related to caste and how educational institutions can influence society. It touches on practical ways to address societal issues, which requires remembering social structures and their impact.
- "Name some districts of Rajasthan which share boundaries with Pakistan" tests the recall of geographic facts, such as the names of specific districts, which is a straightforward fact-based question.
- (B) and (C) involve more than just recalling facts:
- (B): "How does the Parliament exercise control over the Union Executive?" involves explaining political processes and analysis, not just factual recall.
- (C): "How many countries are part of ASEAN? Name them" requires both recall and enumeration, but it also involves a degree of memorization and listing, which is less process-based and more knowledge-based.

Information Booster:

- Questions that target recall and remembering focus on retrieving factual information, geographic names, and basic processes.
- Social processes like addressing caste-based issues also involve recalling learned societal functions.
- Geographic recall asks students to remember names and locations (e.g., districts bordering Pakistan).

